

A Ghost Ship

By GRACE ETHEL WEEKS

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In 185—the American ship *Seminole*, making a trip around the world, turned the Cape of Good Hope and put out northwestward on the Atlantic ocean. The *Seminole* had left New York four years before, trading along the South American coast, Japan and other countries without hearing much, if any, news from her sailing port. She was a slow going brigantine and from whose bottom the barnacles had not been scraped since a month before her departure on her long voyage.

One summer evening she was lying beached off the west coast of Africa. The captain was playing cards with the first and second mate to kill time when the lookout cried:

"Vessel afloat on port bow."

Now, a ship in a storm at sea may not interest the crew of another ship, especially as the latter is breasting the same storm, but a burning craft is a very different matter. The game ceased, and all hands from captain to cabin boy strained their eyes in the direction indicated by the lookout. All they could see was a faint trace of smoke.

"There's wind there," remarked the captain after making an examination with a glass. "That smoke's drifting to leeward."

"It'll help burn her," said the second mate, "but it's an ill wind that blows nobody any good. We'll get it after awhile."

Presently a dark speck marking the hull appeared, but there was no flame, nor could any—its being distinguished. The vessel seemed to be coming toward the *Seminole* in a southerly direction, but the smoke instead of moving with her was drifting in her wake. "That beats anything I ever saw," remarked one of the crew. "It's been a sailor twenty years, and I never see a burning ship moving without smoke and the smoke blowing behind her without any wind."

"What kind a ship," said another, "is there bein' no flame?"

"They've got the hatches battened down to keep the fire below decks," said a third. "Nothin' but smoke can get out."

The ship, moving without sail, came steadily on till the crew of the *Seminole* saw she appeared larger, but was growing faint in the dimming twilight. As she drew near she was pointed directly toward them. A terror spread through not only the *Seminole's* crew, but the officers. Here was a burning ship coming to run them down.

"Great guns!" cried the captain. "Am I dreamin'? Say, you Martin, address her first mate. 'Do you see a smokin' vessel comin' while we're in the doldrums?'"

"That I do, sir," replied the first mate, "and I don't understand her."

"She's a ghost ship!" exclaimed a sailor with blanched cheeks.

"Even burned at sea and haunts the place where she went up in smoke!" added another.

"It must 'a' been all smoke and no flame!" cried a third.

"There's a light on her bow!" said the second mate. "Some 'un must 'a' kep' his head pretty cool to put that out with the ship afloat."

"How does she manage to keep so straight a course without any wind to steer by?"

These and many other comments on the wonder continued to be made while the hull of the coming ship was growing larger and less distinct in the growing darkness.

"Bring out the boats!" cried the captain.

The crew ran to the boats, but were so mad with terror that they tumbled over one another lowering one end, while the ropes leading the other to the boats were left unfastened. Finally the boats were all sprung out and some of them in the water when there was a flash of light on the coming ship. Every man stood stock still, thinking that the magazine of some other combustible had exploded and that when the sound had time to cross the distance between them and the doomed ship they would hear a roar, followed by the shrieks of those who had been blown skyward.

"Stand by to save life!" cried the captain.

But the seconds passed, and there was no sound either of an explosion or of shrieking people.

By this time both officers and crew of the *Seminole* were so bewildered that they magnified every appearance on or about what they believed to be a ghost ship. But one cause of terror was allayed. The smoking ship's prow was turned so that if she kept her course she would not run them down. Indeed, by the time she came intrudingly on the same plane with them and they saw her broadside she was several hundred yards to the starboard of them. Something like wheels was propelling her.

Then suddenly through an opening in her side which looked like the mouth of hell opened a swarthy figure stripped to the waist appeared in the glare shoveling in fuel.

"The devil!" exclaimed the men on the *Seminole*, crossing themselves, while others dropped on their knees.

Several weeks later, when the *Seminole* reached her home port and her crew told the marvellous tale of the ghost ship, they were laughed at.

"Since you called," they were informed, "water has been applied to ocean craft."

The eternal fables.

"Myrtle has gone upon the vaudeville stage and has made an instant hit because of her daring."

"What is her act?"

"She sings in a cage of mice."—Lip-ginotti's.

The Important Problem

confronting anyone in need of a laxative is not a question of a single action only, but of permanently beneficial effects, which will follow proper efforts to live in a healthful way, with the assistance of Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna, whenever it is required, as it cleanses the system gently yet promptly, without irritation and will therefore always have the preference of all who wish the best of family laxatives.

The combination has the approval of physicians because it is known to be truly beneficial, and because it has given satisfaction to the millions of well-informed families who have used it for many years past.

To get its beneficial effects, always buy the genuine manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only.

NEW ANTI-TYPHOID VACCINE.

Professor Vincent Announces Discovery of An Effective Preventive.

Paris, June 23.—Professor Vincent has announced before the Academy of Medicine the discovery of an effective anti-typoid vaccine, which he prepared by steeping typhoid bacilli in a weak solution of water and sodium chloride (common salt), with an admixture of ether. Professor Vincent made a number of experiments with animals, which after being vaccinated withstood subsequent inoculation with typhoid germs. He also vaccinated thirteen persons, an examination of whose blood after the operation showed that it possessed to a high degree properties destructive to the typhoid bacilli. Further experiments demonstrated the fact that the typhoid bacilli when placed in contact with the serum of the blood taken from the person vaccinated lost all vitality.

GOOD PROGRESS ON CENSUS.

Population of Some of the Largest Cities Soon to Be Made Public.

Washington, June 23.—The mammoth task of recording the thirteenth decennial census of the United States has progressed to such a point that within a few days the bureau of the census will begin to make public the population of the larger cities of this country. The figures for the cities containing 75,000 or more persons will be given out first. They will be followed later in the summer by the population of states by counties, which will include the cities of 8,000 or more persons. The returns of about 17,000 enumerators have been received by the bureau and it is expected the remainder of the 70,000 reports will be in by July 1.

BROKE DOWN AND WEPT.

Cummings in Court Mourned Loss of Friends and Money.

Cambridge, Mass., June 23.—Charles S. Cummings, who six months ago was sentenced to serve from six to eight years in state prison for his connection with John B. Lombard, town treasurer of Framingham, in the defalcation of approximately \$320,000 from that town, was brought into the superior court here yesterday to answer to the charge of larceny of \$4,246 from the Holliston Savings bank.

Cummings entered a plea of not guilty. He stated that all of his former friends have deserted him, that he is without funds and that the lawyer he was depending upon had left him. With the making of the *Cambridge* broke down and wept. He prepared to act as his own attorney.

Cummings pleaded for a postponement until fall, when he stated that he could secure support to fight the case, and the court, postponing his case until the September session.

THEODORE, JR., IS DISCOVERED.

Located With His Bride by the Reporters at Chicago Hotel.

Chicago, June 23.—Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and bride registered at the Congress hotel, here, yesterday as "William Throop Rogers and wife, Philadelphia," but the newly wedded husband eventually admitted his identity.

A tall woman who came on the Pennsylvania special with the bride and groom was responsible for the discovery of the identity of the pair. He told the reporters and the latter moved on to the "Rogers" suite of rooms.

For half an hour, despite repeated rapping on the door there was no reply. Then a young face, lit up by a prodigious grin, projected itself through the slightly opened door.

"Mr. Roosevelt, all right," he capitulated, "but I can't talk to you now."

Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt, Jr., are on their way to San Francisco, their future home.

Patrick White Assaulted and Robbed.

New York, June 23.—Four thugs, early yesterday, held up Patrick White, a theatrical manager, on Broadway and dragged him into a side street, where they blacked him, robbed him of more than \$1,000 worth of jewelry and left him unconscious on the sidewalk. Three men were arrested shortly afterward, accused of complicity in the hold-up.

A Skin of Beauty is a Joy Forever.

DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S Oriental Cream or Magical Beautifier.

Removes Tan, Freckles, Blemishes, Moles, Pimples, Redness, Scurf, Skin Diseases, and every kind of skin trouble. It is a perfect skin beautifier, and is used by the most refined and successful women in the world. It is a perfect skin beautifier, and is used by the most refined and successful women in the world.

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THE SENATE CONCURS

Postal Savings Bank Bill Goes Through Both Houses

LAST STEP NECESSARY

To Insure Establishment of Postal Banks in the United States Taken by Upper Branch of Congress.

Washington, D. C., June 23.—After voting down several amendments, the Senate yesterday decided 41 to 42 to concur in the House amendments to the postal savings bank bill and thus took the last legislative step necessary to the establishment of a postal savings bank system in the United States. The measure was included in the administration schedule and its passage marks another triumph for President Taft.

Most of the insurgent Republicans voted for the measure, but Senators Bricker, Cummins and La Follette refused to yield and cast their ballots in the negative with the Democrats. Senator Chamberlain cast the only Democratic vote for the bill.

The bill, as it goes to the president, provides for the designation of post offices as postal savings depositories. The opening of such depositories is left to the discretion of a board of three trustees, the postmaster general, the secretary of the treasury and the attorney general. This board is given complete control of the depositories and of their funds. As it will require considerable time for the board to prepare its regulations, it is impossible at this time to predict when the postal banking system will be in operation. In these depositories any person over ten years of age may deposit one dollar or multiples of that amount. Passbooks will be issued and interest allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum. No person may deposit more than \$100 in any month, nor exceeding \$500 to his credit at any time. The withdrawal of funds is to be permitted at any time.

The postal savings funds thus accumulated are to be placed in state and national banks in the communities in which the depositories are made, and the banks are to be required to pay 2 1/2 per cent. interest. Five per cent. of the total deposits is to be held by the treasurer of the United States as a reserve to guarantee the payment of depositors.

Banks must deposit security in the shape of public bonds to insure the safety of deposits. There is a provision authorizing the withdrawal of 30 per cent. of the deposits for investment in government bonds, and depositors are permitted to transmute their deposits into bonds when they so desire.

GETTING READY THEIR OPINION

Bullinger-Pinchot Committee, After Months of Public Discussion, Are About to Sum Up.

Washington, June 13.—After many months of public discussion and fifty days of formal sessions, the congressional committee, appointed to investigate the charges brought against Secretary of the Interior Bullinger, at last is ready to begin work on its opinions. There will be two reports and perhaps three. The majority of the committee is expected, beyond a doubt, to declare the charges unsubstantiated. The minority will not accept that report. The division probably will be on party lines, with the exception that Representative Madison, of Kansas, a Republican independent, may return an opinion dissenting from the majority. It is estimated that the investigation has cost about \$45,000.

The whole inquiry was to determine whether Bullinger was fit for his job. Briefly summarized the contentions which the "prosecution" presented as tending to show Bullinger's unfitness are as follows:

That his association with special interests and friendship with Alaskan claimants biased him in the coal cases.

That he attempted to hasten the Cunningham coal claims through to patent, both as commissioner of the land office and secretary—in the latter position acting through his subordinates while avoiding the appearance of acting himself.

That he came into secretaryship with the express intention of overturning the Roosevelt-Garfield policy of withdrawing water power sites.

That he retained vast areas of valuable power sites and when forced to undo his work by President Taft, withdrew the lands, but afforded inadequate protection to the sites.

That he undermined the efficiency of the reclamation service, sought to replace its director, E. N. Newell, and wanted to run the service on a political basis.

That his hatred for Gifford Pinchot

and the forest service led him to abrogate cooperative agreements between that division and the Indian reservations.

That he terminated the Garfield cooperative irrigation certificates plan unjustly and upon a misconception of its purpose and thus worked hardship on settlers under government irrigation projects.

That he contemplated a scheme of one of the reclamation service employees whereby the employee was to receive money from the Hawaiian railroads for lecturing in favor of irrigation projects along their lines.

That he acted as legal adviser for several of the Alaska coal claimants after his resignation as commissioner, 1908, in violation of the statute which prohibits a government official from prosecuting claims against the department within two years after quitting the service.

Out of these accusations have grown additional charges, since the inception of the inquiry, in general, as follows:—

That Bullinger and Oscar Lawler, assistant attorney general for the interior department, conspired to mislead and deceive President Taft as to the truth of the Glavis charges.

That President Taft should have sent to Congress, in response to a request for all papers, the so-called "Lawler draft."

That Attorney General Wickersham deliberately ante-dated this "summary" of the Glavis charges to lead color to the statement that the president had a legal opinion before him when he wrote the letter exonerating Bullinger.

That the president really never read the date on the Glavis charges, prepared by Bullinger and his associates, and that he had Lawler write the draft of a letter "as if he were president."

That Lawler, who admits having written a draft, was personally biased as to Glavis and regarded him as a personal enemy.

That Bullinger was guilty of false statements on the witness stand in regard to the Lawler draft.

That George N. Perkins, of J. P. Morgan & company, one of the partners in the Morgan-Guggenheim syndicate in Alaska, was on terms of intimacy with Bullinger.

That Bullinger and his subordinates deliberately tried to suppress material evidence and made false statements when asked concerning certain documents.

As against these charges, the "defense" claims the following points:—

That Bullinger had absolutely no interest in Alaska, and owed nothing to his friends who were interested there.

That the Cunningham coal cases were valid claims against the government, and should have been patented, there being no fraud, and that Bullinger acted with the utmost circumspection in handling them until secretary, being careful to order Assistant Secretary Pierce to supervise the cases and refusing to have anything to do with them, because of his formal legal services, while a private citizen, to Clarence Cunningham.

That he came into secretaryship with the purpose of restoring the "reign of law, and not of man."

That he restored the sweeping Garfield power sites withdrawals, because they were illegal, and withdrew lands only pending action by Congress.

That he sought to reorganize the reclamation service on a business-like plan.

That the forest service-Indian bureau co-operative logging agreement was illegal and that the forest service had wasted money in chimerical schemes.

That he did not agree to the scheme whereby a reclamation service employee was to receive money from the Hawaiian railroads for lecturing in favor of irrigation projects along their lines.

That the latest legal opinion of the statute prohibiting government officials accepting and prosecuting claims against the interior department within two years after their retirement was that it referred only to money claims.

Of the charges which have developed since the hearings, the defense contends:—

That Taft himself asked Lawler to prepare a draft for a letter exonerating Bullinger, having already arrived at the decision that Glavis' charges were baseless, after a consideration of the evidence on his own behalf.

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Rheumatism is relieved by

Sulphur Water Baths

which can be quickly, conveniently and cheaply made with warm water and

Glenn's Sulphur Soap

Excellent also for skin diseases and to induce sleep when restless and wakeful. All druggists.

Glenn's Sulphur Soap

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